



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

in which they lived and their first attempts at settled community life; and the beginnings of legislative assemblies, political authority, police and military forces, justice and public administration. Its greatest value lies in the fact that he has carefully studied the growth of governmental institutions among the various South American races, and has made clear the correlation between them and the similar institutions of other primitive peoples. This is a task which has long needed to be done, and the author has accomplished it in a thorough and workman-like fashion.

MOISÉS VARGAS.

University of Chile.

MINOR NOTICES

Science and Learning in France is a survey by American scholars, under the general editorship of Dean John H. Wigmore, of the achievements of French scholarship during the last century and of the opportunities for instruction and research at French universities. After introductions by Charles W. Eliot and George E. Hale, each of the main divisions of university work is treated; and an appendix describes the organization, methods and degrees of French universities. The section on political science, including economics and international law, was written by Professors J. W. Garner, Leon C. Marshall, Jesse S. Reeves and Abbott P. Usher.

Volume VII of the *Proceedings of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress* (Washington: Government Printing Office) contains the papers and addresses presented before the sessions of Section VI, on International Law, Public Law and Jurisprudence, at Washington, D. C., December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916. There are 80 papers, by 72 writers, 40 of whom were from Latin-American countries, dealing with a variety of topics in the fields of political science covered by this section of the congress.

The War Against War, by Professor Christen Collin, of Christiana University (London: Macmillan and Company, pp. 163) is a collection of essays, commenting on different phases of the world war and efforts for peace, by a prominent Norwegian specialist in literature and philosophy. His general attitude of sympathy for the Entente Allies is indicated by his reference to "the way in which simple, unsuspecting pacifism has played into the hands of aggressive militarism, by opening up a tempting prospect of world conquest."

In *The Supreme Will* (The Hague: M. Nijhoff, pp. 191) the dangers of a premature peace are discussed by Mr. H. Dunlop, a Hollander by birth. His conclusions are summed up in the following extract: "Owing, chiefly, to the violation of Belgium, the majority in Holland is anti-German. There are many pro-French and many pro-English specialists. The Dutch are often exhorted to be 'pro-Dutch' only. But I believe we can 'go one better,' in being pro-civilisation."

A trenchant and vigorously-written little book on *The House of Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg Monarchy* by Gustav Pollak has been published by The New York Evening Post Company. It contains the various articles which the author has from time to time during the past year contributed to the columns of the *Nation* and the *Evening Post*.

A duodecimo volume by Theodore Marburg entitled *League of Nations* (New York: The Macmillan Co., pp. 139) gives a narrative of the movement for a League to Enforce Peace based largely upon the author's own connection with the undertaking. There is a foreword by former President Taft.

A little book on *The Irish Home-Rule Convention*, published by The Macmillan Company, contains chapters on British aspects of the convention by George W. Russell and Sir Horace Plunkett, together with a discussion of American opinion with reference to the home-rule question by John Quinn.

A condensed comparative study of some phases of legislative procedure in American and European countries is presented in *Practicas Parlamentarias: Las Asambleas Legislativas*, by Vicente Pardo Suarez (Habana: Rambla, Bonza y C^a). Volume I deals with the questions of quorum, membership and the three readings; volume II considers parliamentary immunity, legislative organization, and the length of sessions. Under each topic there is a brief general statement, and a short summary under each country, arranged alphabetically.

The Canada Law Book Company of Toronto in conjunction with the Cromarty Law Book Company of Philadelphia has brought out a *Canadian Municipal Manual* (pp. 1039) which will be of much interest and value to law libraries, research bureaus and other reference centers. The volume includes all the chief legislative enactments relating to municipal affairs in the various Canadian provinces, the work of editing having been skillfully done by Messrs. Meredith and Wilkinson of Toronto, under the supervision of Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice

of Ontario. Among important statutes included are the Municipal Arbitrations Act, the Public Utilities Act, and the Bureau of Municipal Affairs Act. An exhaustive digest of the judicial interpretations accompanies each enactment and the volume is provided with an admirable index. For consultation on any legal matter relating to local government in Canada this book will prove of the highest value.

Students of municipal government in its broader bearings will find *The City Worker's World* by Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1917, pp. 231) a book of far more than passing interest. All the discussions go to the heart of great urban problems, housing, poor relief, health protection and the like. The chapter on "Politics" is particularly trenchant, and deserves not only to be read but to be studied by every teacher of civic affairs. On the ever-recurring question as to why municipal reform so often receives a setback in the great cities of this country there is a great deal of illumination in this chapter.

A second edition of *The History of Tammany Hall*, by Gustavus Meyers has been issued by Messrs. Boni and Liveright. First published in 1901, this volume has been out of print for a decade or more. The present edition contains several additional chapters which deal with the methods and activities of Tammany during the last sixteen years. In its revised and enlarged form the volume places at the disposal of every library a comprehensive and up-to-date survey of what has long been recognized as the most highly-organized political machine in the country.

The *Final Report* (1916) of the commission on building districts and restrictions of the New York City board of estimate and apportionment is a substantial volume of 300 pages, with numerous maps and illustrations. This includes chapters on the necessity for a comprehensive plan of city building, use districts, height districts and area districts, with appendices on charter provisions, zoning survey, districting, record of testimony and the report of the committee of the whole of the board of estimate and apportionment on the building zone plan.

In several of the larger cities of the United States the problem of combining the several detached local governments into a comprehensive municipal organization is receiving attention. In January, 1917, the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency issued a report on *Unification of Local Governments in Chicago* (pp. 98); and this was followed in Octo-

ber with a report on *The City Manager Plan for Chicago* (pp. 60). About the same time as the latter, the Tax Payers' Association of California published a valuable report on *City and County Consolidation in Los Angeles*, with illustrative maps and charts. These reports will be of service to other cities which have to face the same problem.

A useful bulletin is that on *County Government in Texas* by Professor Herman G. James, issued by the state university. This is mainly a descriptive account, based on an analysis of statutory provisions; but it also contains some criticism and a bibliography of references on county government.

A History of the Australian Ballot System in the United States by Eldon Cobb Evans (University of Chicago Press, 1917, pp. 102) is a doctoral dissertation of far better than usual quality both in form and substance. It covers more ground than its title would imply. The description of conditions preceding the introduction of the Australian ballot in this country, for example, is not the least useful chapter of the book. The present-day balloting machinery, the court decisions relating to ballots, and many matters relating to the methods of polling are brought together in compact form. There are useful appendices (including the text of the original Australian ballot act) and a good bibliography which covers the whole field of balloting.

The History of the Civil War by James Ford Rhodes (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1917, pp. 454) is much more than a digest of the material already incorporated in the same author's larger historical volumes. Many important matters are discussed anew and more emphasis is placed upon the political aspects of the war. The student of war politics and of mid-century American diplomacy will find much to interest him in several of the chapters, for the volume is not, as its title might imply, a mere narrative of military operations. It is a discussion of national life in all its phases during a great and critical period of American history.

American Presidents: Their Individualities and their Contributions to American Progress is the title of an interesting book by Professor Thomas F. Moran of Purdue University (New York, Crowell & Co., pp. 148). The personal characteristics of each national executive from Washington to Wilson are delineated briefly, but always with fairness and in good humor.

The second volume of Professor George C. Whipple's work on *State Sanitation* has been issued by the Harvard University Press, pp. 452.

It contains in some cases reprints and in other cases abridgments of the more important articles or studies which have appeared in the publications of the Massachusetts state board of health during the past forty-seven years. Included also are chronological abstracts of the board's annual reports. Many of these writings represent pioneer achievement in the domain of public health administration, and taken as a whole they afford an interesting history of the stages through which that science has developed during the last half century.

The second edition of Judson's *Power of Taxation* (St. Louis: F. H. Thomas Law Book Co., pp. 1144) has been revised and much new matter added, based on recent legislation and judicial decisions. The text shows an increase of 100 sections and 24 pages; and this is reflected in the relatively greater increase in the table of cases and the index. But the largest addition is in the appendix, containing a digest of the state tax systems and the new United States tax laws of 1916 and 1917.

A discussion on constitutional revision in Illinois forms about 200 pages in the *Proceedings* of the 41st annual meeting of the Illinois State Bar Association, held at Danville, May 31 to June 2, 1917. This includes some twenty papers and addresses by judges, lawyers and professors of political science.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. have brought out, under the title of *Our Democracy*, a volume by Professor James H. Tufts of the University of Chicago. The book is not intended for use by scholars in political science but by "the citizen, and the prospective citizen, who is willing to know better what his country stands for." It does not deal, therefore, with the mechanism of American government but rather with those fundamental principles and ideals which the machinery of American government is supposed to serve. The discussions are in large measure historical, but in the latter portion of the volume there are interesting chapters dealing with such topics as the system of checks and balances, the relation of democracy to the courts, and the possibility of procuring in America a greater degree of popular self-government.

World Patriots, by John T. M. Johnston (New York: World Patriots Co., 1917, pp. 319), contains short biographical sketches of about a dozen notable historical personages in various countries: Washington and Lincoln in the United States, Bolivar in South America, Napoleon I in France, Peter the Great in Russia, Bismarck in Germany, William Pitt in England, Ito in Japan, Cavour in Italy, and

Gustavus Adolphus in Sweden, together with supplementary sketches of Lee, Jefferson and Thomas H. Benton. The object of the book is "to kindle the fires of patriotism in the hearts of the American people and to inculcate sound principles of citizenship."

In the National Social Science Series, published by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co., a volume by Arland D. Weeks on *The Psychology of Citizenship* has recently been included. The student of practical politics will find much to interest him in the book, particularly in the chapter which deals with "Civic Publicity and the Voter."

An authoritative work on *Postal Savings* by Professor E. W. Kemmerer has been issued by the Princeton University Press (pp. 176). The volume includes not only a history of the movement for a postal savings system in the United States but a critical study of the existing arrangements.